## WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897. Uncle Johnathan.

Gives The Louisville Dispatch a Few Pointers in the

LINE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Few Remedies For Our National Disease the Centralization of Wealth,

The new silver reform Democratic daily, The Dispatch, of Louisville, said in its issue of Sunday last: "The rapid and phenominal concentration of wealth in the hands of the few with the corresponding spread of poverty and distress among the masses in this country is a matter which causes serious apprehensions among the thoughtful and patriotic who see in it the greatest dang r to our free institutions.

The Dista'ch goes on to quote from the New York Herald a long list of estates whose great value is given as an illustration of the tendency of the times. This is the way that paper places some real estate holdings in the city of New York : W. W. Astor, \$110,000,000; J. J. Astor, \$70,000,000; R. and O Goelet, \$35,000,-000: A. R. Eno, \$25,000,000.

The Dispatch gives twenty real eatate holdings whose aggregate value amounts to \$352,000,000.

The Dispach does very well in stating the disease, but it does not point out a remedy. The true reformer will not rail at conditions and stop there. The true reformer will diagnose the disease, point out the causes of the disease and state the remedy. The best physicians strike at the disease; they are not satisfied to apply mere palliatives.

The Dispatch says: "These figures find their parallel in the holdings of personal property. The rage for accumulation has become a form of insanity which stops at nothing. Legislative bodies, courts and juries are looked upon as legitimate articles of merchandise and personal and private honor, except such as obtains among theives, is held up to ridicule and contempt."

This is pretty strong language, but the facts justify it. Now does the Dispatch suppose the "rage for accumulation" will die out of itself? Will those millionaires, who are engaged in the business of accumulating wealth which they do not create, voluntarily go out of business? Well, hardly. Will the "concentration of wealth in few hands and the corresponding spread of poverty and distress among the masses" stop, or even appreciably lessen, so long as the causes of this "concentration of wealth in few hands" is left in full force and operation? The clear-headed man of sense must unhesitatingly answer, no.

The Dispatch vainly imagines and its party vainly imagines it has a remedy. It thinks and its party thinks that the themselves for school purposes. free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold at 2 per cent, income tax on the rich would remedy matters. That at least is what they propose as a remedy. But last fall we were told by the silver orators that if the volume of "redemption money" were doubled, as would be the case under free coinage, that the prices of farms and real estate would be doubled.

The Dispatch professes to be greatly alarmed and that thoughtful and patriotic people are greatly alarmed at such immense fortunes as those enumerated above being lodged in the hands of individuals. Yet it advocates as a remedy a policy which its own party declares would double the size of those fortunes Seems to me that that would only aggravate the disease.

The other remedy they propose is right in principle, but it is entirely inadequate-take a private individual whose income is \$10,000,000 a year. The 2 per cent, income tax would leave that individual the very comfortable income of \$9,800,000! This remedy would have about as much effect in remedying the evils complained of by the Dispatch as the small boy would have in trying to empty the ocean with a tin cup.

I submit in all sober seriousness that such a remedy, in the language of the editor of the Naws, "is a delusion and a anare."

Effects cannot be removed without removing the cause of those effects.

The concentration of the nation's wealth in the hands of the few, dangerous as such concentration is to the peace and stability of the Republic and however wide spread the poverty and distress resulting from it, this concentration of wealth must go on with increasing momentum from year to year until 8 REAL REMEDY SHALL BE FOUND AND APPLIED.

The only way to stop the accumula tion of these gigantic estates in the hands of a few individuals is to absolutely cut off the sources of these enormous incomes. Strike at the root of the for law and order, or whatever tends to trouble or confess inability to apply a

Let us examine for a moment some of the large incomes of the millionaire class. Here are some striking examples: W. W. Astor, per annum, \$8,900,000; J. D. Rockfeller, per annum, \$7,600,000 J Gould Estate, per annum, \$4,000,000 Russell Sage, per annum, \$4,500,000; C. Vanderbilt, per aunum, \$4,000,000; W.

K Vanderbilt, per annum, \$3,795,000. How is this for an illustration of the steady and rapid concentration of wealth in these United States?

Think of a monthly income of \$741, 16 all the real estate in Meade and kenridge counties and all the perwhich is listed for taxaid at its cash valuation, the I would not equal the annual ne of ail s wmillion

Interesting Report to Be Submitted By the Commission of Twelve.

Recommendations as to Organization. Maintenance, Teachers, Instruction and Discipline

One Result of the Last Meeting of the National Educational Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27 .- The report of the commission of twelve on rural schools in the United States, appointed at the convention of the National Educational Association in July, 1895, has been completed and will be submitted at the next annual gathering. It is one of the most important documents on school education that has appeared since the promulgation of the report of the commission of ten a couple of years

The commission consisted of Henry Sabin of Iowa, D. I. Kiehle of Minnescta, A. B. Hold of New York, C. C. Rounds of New Hamphire, N. C. Philip of Alabama, B. A. Hinsdale of Michigan, S. L. Black of California, W. S. Sutton, of Texas, L. E. Wolff of Missouri, United States Commissioner of Education Harris, L. B. Evans of Georgia, and C. R. Skinner of New York. The report discusses the rural school problem in in the different aspects of school maintenance, supervision, supply of teachers and instruction and discipline. Each of these subjects was in charge of a subcommittee of three, their work being reviewed by the entire committee. The report says that for purposes of organization, maintenance or supervison, nothing should be recognized as the unit smaller than the township or the county. The school district is the most undesirable unit possible. Effecting this change wherever the district system prevails would conduct to effectiveness and simplicity of organization; economy in force, qualization of taxation and a system of supervision which would produce better results. All the subcommittee favor the consolidation of schools which are too small to employ profitably the time of practicable, in order that better instructions may be provided than is now pos-

Every community should be induced to raise a certain sum for the support of its schools as a prerequisite for receiving its share of public money, A certain definite sum should be appropriated to each school out of state funds, and the remainder should be divided in accordance with some fixed and established rule, a discrimination being made in fayor of the townships most willing to tax One of the great hindrances of the im-

ment of the rural school lies in its isolation and inability to furnis's to the pupil that stimulative influence which comes from contact with others of its own age and advancement. The committee, therefore, recommends collecting pupils from smaller schools into larger and paying for their transportation, believing that in this way better teachers can be provided, more rational methods of instruction adopted, and at the same time the expense of the schools can be materially lessened. There is a tendency to fill the rural schools with untrained. immature teachers. The establishment of normal training schools under competent instructors with short hours, each year of which shall be complete in itself, would do much to remedy the evil. The xtension and adjustment of the courses and terms of the state normal schools so as to constitute a continuous session would enable them to contribute more directly than now to the improvement of the teachers of rural schools. The state would then be justified in demanding some degree of professional training from eyery teacher in the rural as well as in the city schools. The establishing of the libraries, the prosecution of the work in the school by the teachers and other means, the introduction of such studies as will have a tendency to connect the school and the home, and especially those having a direct bearing upon the everyday life of the community, and the necessity of applying the laws of sanitation to the construction of rural school-houses, demand immediate

attention. Rural schools are suffering from the want of official and intelligent supervison. In every state some standard of qualification, moral and intellectual, with some amount of actual experience, should be demanded by law from those who aspire to fill the office of superintendent or supervisor of schools.

Good morals and good manners constitute a part of educational requirement. The inculcation of patriotism, respect make a good cit's n, is of as much importance in a small as well as in a larger way. Obedience and industry are necessary in the country as well as in larger towns. Teachers should call to their aid

the beautiful things in nature. Some important recommendations are made as to instructions, and the discipline and attempt to grade rural schools as the city schools are graded are set out at length. In connection with schools exercises at the town or county center, once or twice a year, competitive examinations are not recommended, unless they are carefully guarded. The feature of social intercourse, the stimulus which comes from meeting with one's mates, have advantages which ought not to be

There is embodied an interesting report urging negro teachers for negro schools. It says that the leading the ols. It says that the instinct, the educational development of the negro, must be from within and by the race it-

CONDUCT OF RURAL SCHOOLS. self, and not solely through extraneous acencies; that the intellectual and moral dependence of the race must not be perpetuated; and the responsibility of teaching his own race furnishes incentives and means for race elevation. The conclusion reached is that the instinct of race identity renders impossible the realization of an ideal relation between the white teacher and the negro pupil.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach. colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoes.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea, 4. Because it is the only remedy that

will prevent bilious colic. 5. Because it is the only remedy that

will cure epidemical dysentery. 6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of

cholera infantum. 7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

Because it produces no bad results. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world

The 25 and 50s sizes for sale by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport and R. A. Shellman Stephensport.

Beethoven almost went crazy about the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi. He calls her "my immortal beloved" and concludes his letters: "Ever yours! Ever mine! Ever each other's! Amen."

It is commonly said that the gift of humor is rare among musicians.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased o learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature one teacher into larger schools, when in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for lists of testimonials. Address, F. J CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cheerfulness Not Wanted.

Master-Now, boys, remember every ne should go about his work cheerfully. I hope your fathers set the example. Pillser, does your father do his work in a cheerful manner?

Pillser-No, sir, he don't. Master-Then I am very sorry for him. What is he?

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., 'Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottle free at A. R. Fisher's Drug

Pretty Low. Revenge carried beyond the grave is instanced in the obituary notice, written by a Tennessee editor, of a man who died owing him a ten years' subscription for his paper. He said that the deceased had fallen so low in his mortal life that he had to climb up hill to get into perdition. - Kansas City Times.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at A. R. Fisher's Drug

A Joyous Moment.

"There is my last poem," said the young but melancholy contributor. "Thank the Lord!" replied the dig nified editor as he clung to his chair that he might not dance a hornpipe.— Detroit Free Press.

Had a Severe Attack.

"Having a severe attack of rheum tism and malaris fever and not receiving benefit from medicines prescribed, began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. was very weak at that time. After taking three bottles I was relieved and at the end of three months I was cured JAMES F. MILLER, Grondy, Kentucky. Hoon's Pills act easily and promptly

on the liver and bowels. Cure sick Plague Poculiarities. During the cholera plague of 1865 the greatest mertality at Rome and Madrid was on Sundays; at London and Berlin,

ROADS MEAN ADVANCEMENT. Esse of Communication Marks the Prop

The movement in behalf of good roads in this and other states and the obsta-

ress of Civilian

cles it is called upon to overcome are strongly suggestive of the readiness with which we are apt to accept the greatest facilities in communication as matter of course—if indeed we do not

quickly come to regard their usefulness with indifference, says the New York Mail and Express. Too many men are controlled by a single idea. They abandon interest in highways because they have canals, or they abandon interest in canals because of railway development, and some day they will vote railways a nuisance because of a perfected flying machine. They fail to appreciate the value of maintaining the best in any and every form of human communica-tion that is worth maintaining at all.

Upon the perfection of every means of communication and transportation rests our progress toward higher civilination and social development. As barbarism is invariably characterized by a lack of adequate facilities for travel and commercial intercourse, so the highest civilization is marked by the greatest advancement in every phase of these. When the Roman empire was at the height of its grandeur, it was distinguished for its roads, which all led to Rome.

In strong contrast with this early civflization was the comparative barbarism of the middle ages, when the feudal barons perched their castles upon inaccessible heights, when roads and bridges were almost unknown, when wheeled vehicles were generally tabooed, when social and mental progress were stagnant and all commerce and reciprocal activity were halted. To the friction of ready intercourse all progress is due. As steam and electricity make a neighborhood of a nation, so improved highways -the first evidences of civilization, because the earliest demonstration of man's desire for easy intercourse with his neighbor-will ever remain the test of progress in the separate communities that go to make up the state.

A generation hence the town or county which has not the most improved high-ways known to science will be the town or county where the moral and mental standard is lowest. The sign will be unerring.

HIGHWAYS TO WEALTH.

Farmers Prosperous In Communities Having Good Roads.

Good roads are the highways to wenish. If I could take you with me north, south, east and west, to where the beginnings of road improvement have been made, I could show you small farming communities growing rich in these hard times, contented and happy. and troubling themselves not at all with the great problems of finance which agitate their brethren. They have no time to waste in talk. If their fields are too wet to work, they go on the road. Their marketing is done in bad weather, and in rainy spells they bring from a distance cheap fertilizers to enrich their farms, such as marl, city refuse, etc. Philadelphia refuse is carried 20 miles on the

stone roads. In these fortunate communities every day brings its earnings to man and beast, for there is always paying work on a good road, and if a man has no hauling of his own to do he can get work from others, and good wages. Extend these conditions and imagine, if you can, the prosperity that would burst upon the country if every farmer and every farm team could earn a fair day's wages for every day in the year, rain or shine; if every farm could be cultivated and improved to its utmost extent. - Address by General Roy Stone.

FARMERS AND GOOD ROADS The Value of Farm Land Is Determined

by Its Accessibility. The farmers would be more benefited by good roads than any other class. The value of a farm is determined by its nocessibility. The land that is favored with best transportation facilities, whether by rail or river, will bring the best price per acre when put upon the market. There is no doubt that one mile of good macadamized road is more valnable in this country than five miles of plow and scraper road that goes to pieces in one year.

The turning over of soil is labor in vain, and we do not censure the farmer when ordered to work on the roads when he either takes a pitchfork or a fice or, if he is rhoumatic, a mattress. One mile of good roads made each year would be more beneficial than all the work done in a township. In the near future there will be some device found that will enable our farmers to make good roads at a small cost.—Jamestown

California's Wide Tire Law. California's new tire law requires that tires should be from three to six inches wide, according to size of axle or carrying capacity. Wagons with smaller tires may not be sold or used within the state after Jan. 1, 1900. Narrow tires are the most destructive influences that are at work upon the roads. A broad tire, made in proportion to the load to be carried, may leave a road better for its passage, where a narrow tire cuts it into ruts. It would have been a further improvement had the legislature ordered that the hind wheels should run inside the track of the front wheels of the wagon. Where whoels trail each other in the same track the tendency to cut ruts is much greater. If the wheels were set in different lengths of axle, six inch tires would give the effect of a one foot roller on each side

MONTANA HIGHWAYS.

Recent Laws Provide For Their System atic Improvement.

The highways of Montana, by a bill passed by the state legislature, are placed in the charge of the county sur-



Sold by SHORT & HAYNES.

veyor, and the old omce or road supervisor, usually held by an inexperienced man, is abolished. The act defines the powers and duties of county surveyors and provides for their compensation. By this act each of these officers is required to keep the highways in his county clear of obstruction and in good repair and maintain bridges, to make all plans and specifications for new roads and bridges, to report to the county commissioners on all work completed. and if the work is done according to the plans, specifications and contract he is to draw his vouchers for the same before payment is made.

The county surveyor is chairman of all boards of viewers of roads, keeps the records of road surveys and is the general superintendent of all roads. He may employ labor, teams, etc., and has power to contract for all work not exceeding \$200 in cost. For larger amounts the approval of a majority of the board of county commissioners is required. The salary received varies with the class of county, from \$750 to \$3,000 per year. Viewers and all assistants of the county surveyor may not receive more than \$3 per day.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For SALE BY A. R.

Justifiable Joy. It is a custom among the Methodist preachers to open their annual confer-

ences with the hymn: And are we yet alive To see each other's face?

In a certain town where the con ence was held the preachers were treated with extraordinary hospitality. Every housekeeper had the table groaning with fried chicken and yellow gravy. All the choice fowls were killed off to satisfy the white cravatted epicures. The day after adjournment the evening paper of the town had a picture showing two scrawny looking young roosters peeping at each other out from under the barn and then, crossing their necks, saying:

And are we yet alive To see each other's face? -Buffalo Express.

New Grand Chain, Ills., Feb. 10th. 97. J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind.: Dear Sir:-You may ship another Gross of your improved Chill and Fever Cure on some terms as last. It is splendid seller I consider it the best Chill Cure in the market. Yours yery truly,

JACOB FELLENSTEIN.

Shown Up Still Again. The haughty beauty glanced at the card that the servant had brought her and noticed that it bore the name of a titled fortune hunter of unsavory repu-

"Show him up," she said.
"What, again?" asked the footman in surprise.

"Again?" repeated the haughty beau-"What do you mean?"

"Why, the papers have already shown him up once," answered the footman, who had been doing a little reading.
"Nevertheless," returned the haughty beauty, with her most imperious gesture, "it is necessary to show him up before I can turn him down." Saying which she turned to a mirror to practice the ley stare for which she

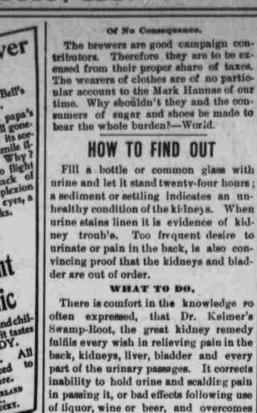
had become noted. - Chicago Post. "Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trou-

ble," says Mrs. E. G.Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport and R. A. Shellman, Stephensport.

In addition to sandals of elegant form the Egyptian ladies were gold ankiets enameled in various colors. The legend as to how Nitokris reached the throne of Egypt through the possession of the smallest and prettiest foot recalls our story of Cinderella.

The greatest cape in the world is Cape Horr, a precipitous mountain over 8,000 feet high.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport and R.



Of No Consequence

WHAT TO DO.

that unpleasant necessity of being com-

pelled to get up many times during the

night to urinate. The mild and the ex-

traordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon

realized. It stands the highest for its

wonderful cures of the most distressing

cases. If you need medicine you should

have the best. Sold by druggists, price

fifty cents and one dollar. You may

have a sample bottle and pamphlet both

sent free by mail. Mention the BRECK-

ENRIDGE News and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. **YOUR FORTUNE** groatest relief to mankind in all head troubles.

UURES COLDS, SORE THEHOAT, CATARRE, That awful edge of Catarrh disappears by its use. Wonderful in Eay Pever and
Ashima. EF BUY ONLY CUSHEMAN'S.

If you can't get it at Pringlets send for it. By
mail, 50 cents. Seed for Boak as Seathed, free.

CUSHEMAN BRUG CO.. VISCENDER, 18D., U. S. A.

DR. MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED

CHILL AND FEVER

GUARANTEED TO CURE CHILLS AND FEVER Malaria in all Forms. Tasteless. No mulne without the above picture and the signature of J. C. Mendenhall. Price, 50 cents at all Dealers.

PREPARED ONLY BY C. MENDENHALL. EVANSVILLE, IND. Sold by SHORT & HAYNES

GREGORY & CO.

Wharfmasters & Steamboat Agents. CLOVERPORT, . . . . KENTUCKY.

Local Agents

Homestead Fertilizer Company and Standard Oil Company.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Yellow Pine Floor ing and Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Shingles, Salt, Lime, Cement,

Laths, Plaster, Plastering

Hair, Plow Handles,

Bricks, Etc. Estimates Furnished for Buildings and **Building Material.** 

## TRAVEL



Henderson Route

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R'y Co.

Time Card in Effect June 20, 97. No. 42. No. 41. No. 46. 7 56 am 8 56

Al trains run through Solid to Eyansville
Through parlor cars and Pullman sleepers on all
rains between St. Louis, Evansville, and Louis
iile. Numbers 4r and 42 connect at Irvington fo
fordsville and Hardinsburg daily, except Sunday.

H. C. MORDUE, A. G. P. A.,
Louisville, Ky.

H, & St. L. R'v, Fordsville Branch. TIME TABLE No. 10.

TAKING EFFECT MAY, 30, 1897

STATIONS, Daily Daily Cx Sun, ex Sun, No. 2 No.

Louisville, H enderson&St Louis R'yCo TIME SCHEDULE Taking Effect At 6:30 o'clek A. M. Sunday, May 30, 1897.

43 Mail & Barr's Brations Expr's Expr's Expr's

Bast Bound Train

West Bound Trains

Daily Daily Daily Daily

B. & O. S-W. R'Y.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Louisville as follows: BAO, S. W. RAILWAY-Cincinnari and the

No. 20. No. 16.

. 8 35am 8 83mm
. 6 45am 11 55am
. 11 15am 8 55am
. 8 85pm 6 go am 

St. Louis, Springfield and the West.

North Vernon accommodation leaves at 7 15 except Surday.

Trains Nos. 16, 30 and 44 have elegant day coache
Pallman parlor and sleeping cars to St. Louis.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From East-7 25 a.m., 12 45 noon, 2 25 a.m., 3 20 a.m. From West -- 7 254. m., 12 15 p. m., 6 40 p. m.

Main streets. Depot Seventh and river.

For detail information regarding rates, time on connecting lines sleeping, parlor, dining cars, etc., address

R. S. BROWN.

District Pass. & Ticket Agent, B. & O. S.-W. Hy
4th and Main, Louisville, Ky.

or J. M. CHESSBROUGH.

General Passenger Agent, Ciacinnati, Obio.

G. B. WARFEL, Assistant

General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Packet Line, Fast Mail Line Between Louisville and Evansville

STEAMERS E. G. RAGON. P. M. Ryan, Master, W. A. Bishop Purcer.

TARASCON. D. L. Penny, Master, L. T. Conner, Purser TELL CITY.

R. H. Ballard, Master, W. B. Newbell, Purser P. D. STAGGS. Daily except flaturday between Louisville and New Amsterdam.

Freight shipped by this line, delivered quickor than by rail. Travelers will find the steamers are unsurpassed in equipment and accommods The best culinary are employed as cooks and he menu is equal to that of the best hotels. General offices 176 and 178 4th Ayeons

Louisville. D, L. PENNY, C. V. WILLIAMS, T. P. A. Owensboro, Ky.

